

1. The attached charts, prepared informally on the basis of various unclassified materials, is designed to clarify the pattern of Soviet bloc aims and tactics in the newly-emerging countries.

2. These charts list typical Soviet bloc actions on the unofficial as well as the official plane in support of Soviet objectives at various stages in the development of a newly-emerging country. The charts illustrate:

- the correlation between official and unofficial bloc actions;
- the importance which economic diplomacy plays among the many influences which the bloc brings to bear on a target country;
- the careful adaptation of Soviet bloc official and unofficial moves to the particular stage of the target country's political development;
- the preparation by the bloc and local Communists of progressively improved tactical positions.

3. This presentation singles out the salient features of bloc policies and tactics in respect of newly-emerging states. It selects certain important stages in the development of an emergent nation and lists the aims and the actions of the bloc which experience has shown to be characteristic of bloc policy in each of these stages. The charts are not intended as a description of any particular country, nor as a prediction of the success or failure of any given course of bloc action. Moreover, the list of Soviet moves and aims is neither exhaustive nor categorical: Soviet tactics are subject to considerable variation depending upon local and international circumstances, and changing Soviet imperatives. In short, a variety of considerations and conflicting priorities will cause deviations from the pattern set out in the charts.

4. There is, nevertheless, a coherent pattern to bloc action that reflects long-term Communist objectives, among which the following are paramount:

- to undermine the position of the West in the underdeveloped regions, and thereby hasten the "disintegration of Capitalism";
- to promote the growth of Communist influence and progressive control over a given target country, the neighboring region, and the underdeveloped areas of the world.

TYPICAL SOVIET/COMMUNIST MOVES IN NEWLY-EMERGING NATIONS

PHASE OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	A	B	C	D
	<u>COUNTRY CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>KEY SOVIET OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>OFFICIAL SOVIET STATE ACTIVITY</u>	<u>UNOFFICIAL SOVIET SUPPORTED ACTIVITY</u>
I PRE- INDEPENDENCE	1. Colonial status.	1. Identifica- tion of <u>bloc</u> as champion of indepen- dence.	1. Statements and propa- ganda welcoming inde- pendence, advertising "friendship for ex- ploited peoples".	1. Preparation of Party cadres e.g. cells in trade union or youth groups, indoctrination in USSR.
	2. Increasing nationalism.			
	3. Agitation for Early indepen- dence.	2. Encouragement of anti- Western out- look.	2. Exacerbation of friction with administering power e.g. in Trusteeship Council.	2. Contacts with local nation- alists including exiles.
		3. Organizational preparation to exploit future independence.	3. Survey of country con- ditions e.g. visit under UN auspices, questions in Trusteeship Council.	3. Non-official radio and other extremist propaganda directed to country.
			4. Expanded studies in the USSR about country.	4. Activities to discredit moderate elements.